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IN ACTION—Soldiers of Welsh Guards load injured IRA suspect into ambulance in Belfast yesterday. He was injured when troops discovered large cache of ammunition in abandoned house, and he tried to jump through a window to avoid arrest.

Army Arrests 100 Over Weekend

A Bomb Plant Found in Belfast

AST, July 23 (UPI)—Troops today discovered explosives factories from the Irish Republican Army in Belfast, bringing an army source said.

abandoned house in the Larne area, soldiers found tons of explosives, 45 detonators and fuses, three bombs, pounds of ammunition and a gun and other weapons, my said.

Armed men in the city and Larne, bringing to nearly a number jailed since the began a major move against IRA, yesterday after two bombs went off Friday.

army operations were on orders from Secretary of State William Whitelaw to those responsible for bomb wave.

other incidents, the army body of a man was found d and shot through the near Belfast's Crumlin Road

ops taking part in today's in Belfast encountered sniper fire and re-claiming four hits, the said. The soldiers removed barriers and dismantled sandbagged IRA compounds.

army action in the Mar-falls, Ballymurphy, White Ardoyne and New Lodge

Data on Rocks, Atmosphere

Russian Spacecraft Lands, Sends Reports From Venus

MOSCOW, July 23 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced yesterday that its latest unmanned Venus spacecraft had made a soft landing on the planet's surface and had radioed back data on the chemical composition of Venusian rocks.

It was the first time that information about the nature of the rocks on another planet had been returned to earth from the surface of the planet.

Thus, the Soviet press agency in announcing the successful landing of the spacecraft, known as Venus-2, said that it had transmitted data to earth for 50 minutes after landing.

This was a record for transmission length. The previous Soviet craft, Venus-1, operated for only 23 minutes after landing December 1970, before the intense heat of the Venusian surface penetrated into the spacecraft systems and disabled them.

Deep Atmosphere

After the processing of data, Venus-2 is expected to shed further light on the character of the planet, which already has been revealed as a searing, hot world with a deep atmosphere composed mainly of carbon dioxide and a dense cloud layer of unknown extent and composition.

The Soviet Union has had a virtual monopoly on the exploration of Venus, and the latest success appeared to consolidate the Russians' position further. The United States has attempted only fly-by missions by Mariner spacecraft in 1962 and in 1967. Another fly-by mission is scheduled for next year.

The Tass report said that the 1,800-pound Venus-2 craft reached the vicinity of the planet yesterday morning, Moscow time, after having covered a distance of about 200 million miles in 177 days since its launching on March 21.

A course correction was carried out April 6, but a second correction, carried out by the Soviet program was found to be unnecessary, suggesting the high precision of the guidance operation.

A total of 36 communications sessions were held by earth controllers with the spacecraft during its flight.

The instrumented descent capsule separated from the main spacecraft at 10:40 a.m. Moscow time (3:40 a.m. New York time).

El-Zayyat's remarks con-

U.S. orbiter satellite to map earth's resources

Page 3

ed to carry the capsule to a soft landing at 12:20 p.m. It had thus descended through the Venusian atmosphere for one hour and 40 minutes.

The Soviet press agency said that data on the atmosphere and on the surface layer of Venus had been radioed back to earth during the parachute portion of the descent as well as for 50 minutes after landing.

Venus-2 was the first Soviet

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Heath Calls Crisis Talk On Docks

Ports in Britain Face Shutdown.

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath called in senior cabinet ministers today for emergency talks at avert a shutdown of British ports this week, amid threats of the country's first general strike since 1926.

Labor leaders said that a national dock shutdown probably was inevitable, but that pressure for all unions to participate in a general strike would be resisted for the time being.

The test between Mr. Heath's Conservative government and the unions arose Friday when the new Industrial Relations Court ordered the arrest of five longshoremen for illegal picketing. It was the first decision to jail workers taken by the court, which is the cornerstone of the government's controversial strike-control law enacted earlier this year.

The Trades Union Congress, representing more than 9 million workers, said it would ask the government to release the dockers and suspend the labor law to avert a national dock strike and sympathy walkouts by other unions.

Mr. Heath was considering this view, among others, at Chequers, his country home near London. But government sources said the government was unlikely to yield on the strike-control act and would insist that the jailed men are the concern of the courts.

By yesterday, more than half of Britain's 42,000 dockers had stopped work. Union leaders say the national port shutdown should be complete by the end of the week unless the government backs down. Any extended shutdown would damage Britain's balance of payments and drive down further the already weak pound.

Tonight a Protestant extremist group said it would "eliminate" the Provos if British troops did not do the job by the end of this week.

Other unions have also acted.

Printers walked out last night, stopping the production of most London Sunday newspapers, and auto workers and miners threatened to join the stoppage.

An officer of the paramilitary Ulster Defense Association told newsmen, "We are an anti-terrorist organization. We will go out to eliminate the Provisional IRA. If they have no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

resignation and called on Protestants to stage a rent and tax strike.

The move was denounced today by Roy Bradford, minister of development in the now suspended Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland government. He said, "If Unionists [Protestants] ally themselves with those who defy lawful authority, it will continue the issue and do enormous harm."

It was while Mr. Bradford was in office and controlling housing and local government that Catholics launched their own rent and tax strike nearly a year ago.

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Other unions have also acted. Printers walked out last night, stopping the production of most London Sunday newspapers, and auto workers and miners threatened to join the stoppage.

The dock dispute began among members of the Transport and General Workers Union. Both dockers and truck drivers claimed the right to unload container trucks at inland depots. Each picketed the other's operations, but when the court ordered the arrest of five dock leaders for continuing the picketing against court orders, the labor movement united to condemn the ruling.

The court was established to sort out labor management disputes and inter-union quarrels in an effort to bring labor peace to this strike-prone nation. The announcement today came just before Mr. Agnew's scheduled departure for Oregon and Alaska, where he was to address Republican and other groups.

At a news conference at Andrews Air Force Base before his departure, Mr. Agnew said he was "delighted to have the chance to serve again."

"Everybody has his moments of insecurity, but I never felt I was ever in deep trouble."

At the White House briefing, Mr. Ziegler refused to comment on the reasons for Mr. Nixon's decision. The Vice-President has been a figure of some controversy because of his often stinging attacks on government liberalism, critics of the Vietnam war, the "establishment media" and other targets.

"I wouldn't presume to provide



ASSOCIATED PRESS
FLYING HIGH—Vice-President Agnew leaving Andrews Air Force Base near Washington Saturday for Western tour, after White House announced he was still on the ticket.

Decision After Democratic Convention

Nixon Keeps Agnew on GOP Ticket

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT)—

PRESIDENT Nixon has selected Vice-President Agnew to run with him again in November, the White House announced yesterday.

Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, told a group of reporters that Mr. Nixon had decided on Mr. Agnew "a short time after the Democratic convention."

Political observers here specu-

lated that to all the factors that went into the President's decision, Mr. Ziegler said.

Before today, the President had promised only to announce his preference for a running mate before the Republican convention begins in Miami Beach on Aug. 21.

Political observers here specu-

lated that Mr. Nixon may have moved quickly for a variety of reasons, including a desire to head off any "stop-Agnew" movement. Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y.,

and other Republicans had called on the party's convention to replace Mr. Agnew.

At his news conference yesterday, Mr. Agnew promised to discuss the "McGovern issue" during the campaign and to speak out "in a most affirmative fashion."

Speculation concerning a rift between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew developed not only because of the aggressive style of the Vice-President, and the criticism it generated among liberals and some moderates, but also because the bombs in the wrong spot, either because they are distributed by Communists, fire or mines to set clearly because of overcast skies.

One U.S. official acknowledged that there might have been civilian casualties in the raids on Hanoi and in surrounding provinces killed and wounded "a great number" of civilians and destroyed many economic and cultural establishments.

5 Feet of Accuracy

The Air Force claims that the laser-guided bombs fall within five feet of accuracy. Spokesmen acknowledged, however, that there is still the possibility of error if pilots fire their laser gun place the beam that guides the bombs in the wrong spot, either because they are distributed by Communists, fire or mines to set clearly because of overcast skies.

One U.S. official acknowledged that there might have been civilian casualties in the raids on Hanoi and in surrounding provinces killed and wounded "a great number" of civilians and destroyed many economic and cultural establishments.

North Vietnam charged that the raids on Hanoi and in surrounding provinces killed and wounded "a great number" of civilians and destroyed many economic and cultural establishments.

At the Seventh Air Force said, "The targets were struck as part of the continuing effort to stem the flow of war materials to North Vietnamese troops in the South."

Repair Shops

The Air Force said the Hanoi warehouse facility contained vehicle repair shops, warehouses storing military supplies and boxes ready for shipment. The North Vietnamese Army supply depot No. 1 stored war materials for area defense as well as other general military supplies, spokesmen said.

Officials said they believed the supplies included truck parts and ammunition. The facilities were built after the 1965-68 U.S. bombing campaign, the spokesmen added, and this marked the first time they were attacked.

On the ground, a South Vietnamese armored column and more than 40 B-52 strikes spearheaded a drive that reopened Highway 1 on the northern front, ending a 24-hour blockade of Quang Tri by the North Vietnamese.

North Vietnamese troops were still firing on the highway with long-range artillery guns but short-range fire from mortars and recoilless rifle fire into South Vietnamese positions on the western flanks of Hué.

The U.S. command said Communist gunners shot down a Cobra helicopter gunship supporting an operation at Dong Son, and the two American crewmen are missing.

4 Photographers Die

SAIGON, July 23 (AP)—Gerard Hebert, a French free-lance photographer, was killed by a North Vietnamese artillery shell as he fired with some South Vietnamese paratroopers near Quang Tri City.

And American Broadcasting Co. cameraman Terence Khoi and Sam Kal-1570 and South Vietnamese Army photographer Tran Van Nghia were mowed down by Communist fire when they walked into a North Vietnamese bunker 100 yards off a major highway.

It said that Marshal Lin's son (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Peking Document Describes Anti-Mao Plot by Marshal Lin

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT)—

The Chinese Communist party,

in a document circulating among its officials, has described a plot

in which Lin Piao, the former

defense minister, his wife and

son and several high military

officers reportedly planned to

overthrow Mao Tse-tung as China's

leader last year.

According to the document,

classified by the Chinese as "ab-

solutely secret," the plotters hoped

to obtain Soviet military and

diplomatic support for their coup,

which was given the code name

of "Five-Seven-One."

The plotters apparently hoped

to capture Chairman Mao, who

was given the code name of B-52,

and force him to accept their

terms. But the document alleges

that they also considered "ex-

traordinary measures, such as

poison gas, germ weapons, bomb-

ing, car accidents, assassination,

kidnapping, small urban guerrilla

warfare" and what the plotters called

"Five-Four-Three," a code

name for secret weapons.

Marshal Lin, who had been of-

ficially designated in 1969 as the

successor to Chairman

Mao, disappeared from public

view last summer, and by Sep-

tember his name was no longer

mentioned publicly.

At first, Western specialists

reported that he was seriously ill,

but then accounts from China

said that he had been arrested

and was held in a secret prison

in northern China. They said he

had been held for nearly a year

and was released in January.

Some reliable reports have also

asserted that when it was evident

the coup would fail, Marshal Lin

and the others sought to flee to

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Sadat to Decide Soon

Qadhafi Declares He Offered To Merge Libya With Egypt

BEIRUT, July 23 (AP)—Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, disclosed today that his Revolutionary Command Council has offered to merge Libya with Egypt into one state. The Middle East News Agency reported from Tripoli.

Col. Qadhafi, who was address-

Soviet Craft Lands, Sends Venus Data

(Continued from Page 1) spacecraft to descend to Venus on the day side of the planet. Previous craft reached Venus on its night side.

This said that data on the temperature and pressure of the Venusian atmosphere and on the nature of the planet's surface were being processed. A detailed report is expected to be made public in perhaps one month.

The previous Soviet Venusian craft, Venus-7, reported a surface temperature of about 900 degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure 90 times the earth's atmospheric pressure at sea level. These data were close to previous Soviet and U.S. estimates.

The Soviet Union's Venus exploration program began in February, 1961, with the launching of Venus-1, which failed when communications ceased at a distance of about 4.5 million miles from earth.

After launching failures in 1962 and 1964, according to Western observations, two Soviet Venus craft departed in November, 1965. One, Venus-2, missed the planet by 15,000 miles. The other, Venus-3, struck it, becoming the first man-made object to reach the surface of another planet.

Useful data on the character of the Venusian atmosphere were obtained by Venus-4 in 1967 and by Venus-5 and Venus-6 in 1969 before the most successful of the previous missions, Venus-7, made the first soft landing and sent back data from the planet's surface.

Sudan's Numeiri Says He Broke Up Another Plot

BEIRUT, July 23 (AP)—Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri said yesterday that he has broken up a rightist plot which had the backing of some army officers.

The 42-year-old leader of Africa's largest country in terms of area, was speaking to thousands in a Khartoum stadium on the first anniversary of an unsuccessful Communist-led coup that knocked him from power for three days.

In the speech, broadcast by the government radio, Maj. Gen. Numeiri said:

"I want to tell you that we have broken up a new plot, but this one was instigated by members of the dissolved political parties."

He was referring to the Unione Nationale, and Ittihad (Union) groups, which were banned after he took power in a coup in 1969. Gen. Numeiri said a list of those arrested, civilians and officers, would be announced shortly. Sudanese exiles were involved in the plot, he added.

The two parties were rivals for power in the pre-Numeiri era and announced last year the formation of a "Sudanese National Front" in statements mailed from London to Beirut newspapers.

WEATHER

ALGARVE ... 22 72 Sunny
AMSTERDAM ... 21 70 Very cloudy
ANKARA ... 23 82 Partly sunny
BEIJING ... 21 70 Partly cloudy
BELGRADE ... 21 72 Partly sunny
BERLIN ... 20 84 Cloudy
BOLOGNA ... 22 74 Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST ... 23 84 Very cloudy
CAIRO ... 20 80 Sunny
CASABLANCA ... 16 79 Sunny
COPENHAGEN ... 22 80 Partly sunny
COSTA DEL SOL ... 18 84 Showers
DUBLIN ... 15 72 Overcast
EDINBURGH ... 24 75 Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT ... 24 75 Very cloudy
GENEVA ... 23 77 Partly sunny
HELSINKI ... 22 74 Partly cloudy
JERUSALEM ... 22 72 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS ... 22 82 Sunny
LISBON ... 22 82 Partly sunny
LONDON ... 22 72 Cloudy
MADRID ... 23 84 Sunny
MOSCOW ... 23 73 Clear
NAPLES ... 22 80 Partly cloudy
NEW YORK ... 23 91 Hot, humid
NICE ... 27 81 Sunny
OSLO ... 23 77 Partly sunny
PARIS ... 22 74 Partly cloudy
PONTEVEDRA ... 22 80 Sunny
ROME ... 23 78 Sunny
SOFIA ... 22 72 Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM ... 25 77 Partly sunny
TEHRAN ... 24 75 Partly cloudy
TENESSEE ... 27 81 Partly cloudy
VENICE ... 20 86 Partly sunny
VIENNA ... 25 72 Fair
WARSAW ... 27 81 Partly cloudy
WATERLOO ... 24 75 Partly cloudy
ZURICH ... 24 75 Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 4700 GMT; others at 1500 GMT.)

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Pravda Hits Speculation on Egypt's Move

Ties Seen Intact Despite 'Sabotage'

MOSCOW, July 23 (Reuters)—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, today attacked speculation over the reasons behind the withdrawal of Soviet personnel from Egypt.

But Mr. Sadat asked the Libyan leader to give him five months to study the offer and make up his mind about it, the agency quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying.

Mr. Sadat is to convey his decision to the Libyans by the end of this month, the agency added.

'Entire Resources'

In making the offer, said Col. Qadhafi, the ruling Libyan junta had "vowed to place the country's entire resources at Egypt's disposal to prepare for battle against the [Israeli] enemy."

The hubbub raised by reactionary hougeois propaganda is accordingly without foundation," the commentary said.

Continuing Friendship

Stressing that Soviet-Egyptian friendship was "neither a temporary nor a chance factor of contemporary politics," it declared that ties between the two countries were continuing to expand on the basis of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty.

The article also contained an attack on Arab reactionaries who, it said, were trying to break the ties and undermine progressive policies in Egypt.

"One cannot disregard the fact, however, that in several Arab countries, Egypt included, right-wing reactionary forces, opposed to social change, are struggling to become more active. These forces are trying to sabotage progressive reforms and simultaneously undermine Soviet-Arab friendship."

Invitation to Thinkers

Col. Qadhafi also invited Arab thinkers to a conference in Libya to lay down lines of action for a genuine Arab unity, the agency reported.

It was Col. Qadhafi's first public address since his policy switch with his right-hand man, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, last week. Reports said at the time that Col. Qadhafi was blocked by Maj. Jalloud when he attempted to make a radio statement concerning a controversy over the formation of a new cabinet.

An 18-man cabinet, mainly civilian, was formed five days ago and the controversy was apparently smoothed.

Egyptian Aide Says Russians Will Keep Up Flow of Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

cl-Zayyat's comments also suggested to some observers that, after a brief period of uncertainty, Mr. Sadat's government is moving to define some alternative policies to the almost complete reliance on Soviet military and diplomatic support in the past.

The information minister, alternately joking with and chiding reporters for asking about the numbers of Russian military advisers leaving and the types of weapons Russia was supplying, which he termed military secrets, said that Mr. Sadat "had not mentioned anything about arms or spare parts" in his declaration.

Egypt hoped to continue to receive weapons from the Soviet Union and would welcome them from other sources as well—including the United States, Mr. el-Zayyat said pointedly.

"All" Russian military "advisers" had been asked to leave the country, Mr. el-Zayyat said. But he added that Russian "trainers" would remain here and new ones could be expected to arrive as the need arose.

He defined trainers as those "coming with new weapons, who stay until they get them explained to the people that are using them."

Western military experts here said this category would probably include missile technicians for the air defense surface-to-air missile systems known as SAM-3, as well as pilot trainers for advanced jet fighters. There were no reliable estimates available of how many men this might include.

But authoritative Cairo sources confirmed yesterday that only about 5,000 Russian advisers will have left the country by the middle of next week. The rate of any future withdrawals has not yet been decided. Published estimates of Soviet strength here ranged from 15,000 to 20,000.

Meanwhile, Egypt today marked the 20th anniversary of the July revolution that deposed King Farouk. The celebration included large-scale ground and air maneuvers and declarations of support for President Sadat's ouster of the Soviet military advisers.

The Soviet leadership assured Mr. Sadat of Russia's continued support for "the just struggle launched by the Egyptian people to liberate occupied Arab land."

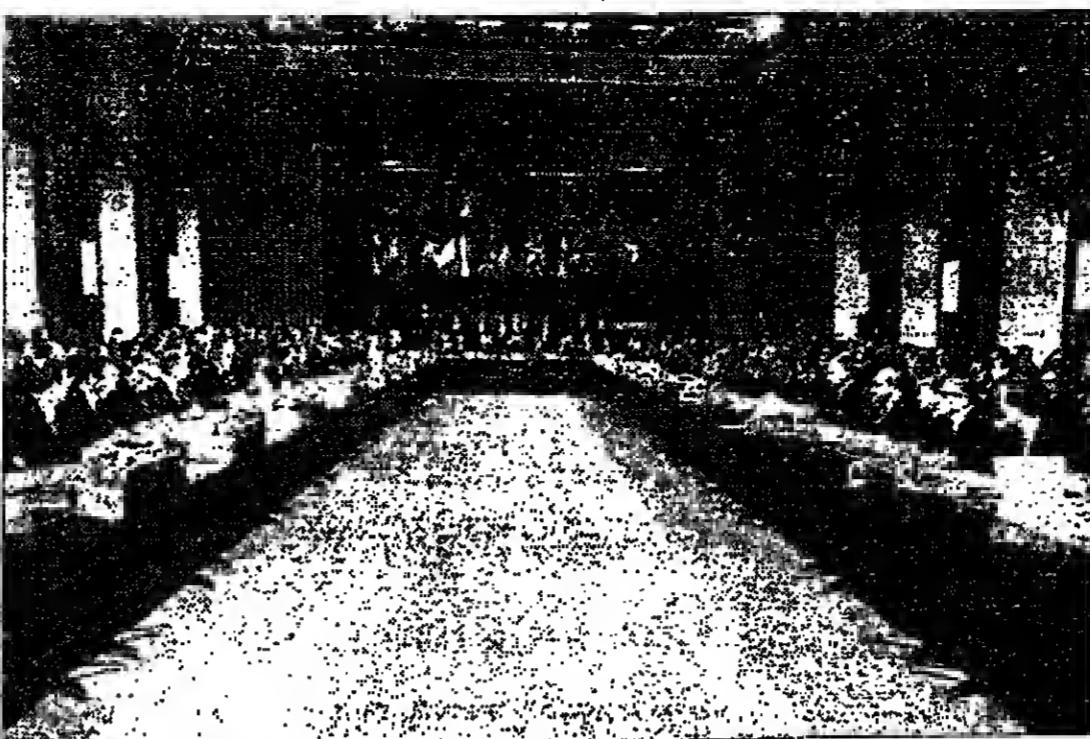
Miss Fonda said she has called a press conference for Tuesday in which she will produce photographic proof of "very severe damage" which was being inflicted "in my opinion very deliberately" on the dikes system in North Vietnam.

She said the traitor was someone who was committing the most heinous crimes I think that have ever been committed."

The premier accepted the commission and said he would suggest the new cabinet primarily to aim for the earliest possible elections and a dissolution of parliament.

The booklet did not say that South Korea would unconditionally oppose such a move, taking a stand unlike its rigid opposition in the past.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in Vienna last week that he favored early admissions of split countries.



Associated Press
EUROPEAN TRADE AGREEMENT—A general view of the signing ceremony for free trade treaties of Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Sweden in the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels on Saturday morning.

2 Western European Blocs Sign Free-Trade Compacts

(Continued from Page 1)

their foreign trade posed by the grouping of the Six.

Since Britain and two of its association partners, Norway and Denmark, are joining the Common Market, a trade wall would have gone up between these three and the other association countries—Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland—if some accommodation were not made to reduce trade barriers throughout the Western European zone.

This is precisely what the treaties signed yesterday set out to do. Once Britain signed the treaty of accession—in the Egmont Palace last January—it became the priority aim of the Common Market and European Free Trade Association members to deal with this problem.

Both the Common Market and the association have internal free trade. This enables goods to move across national barriers within each bloc without the payment of duties. For the EFTA, free trade is only in industrial goods, while for the Common Market it embraces farm products as well.

The Common Market countries levy a common external tariff on imported goods of countries that are not members. This cohesive force stimulates efforts to integrate other economic and financial sectors as well. The EFTA countries each levy national duties against imports of countries that are not members.

Purpose at Creation

Thus, the association is a much looser and less ambitious enterprise than the Common Market. The association was created with the purpose of eventually merging with the Common Market when the conditions in Europe were favorable. It was begun mainly because Britain refused to be a party to the Common Market in its early years.

When Britain wanted to join in 1961 and again in 1967, France vetoed membership for it; the French veto was lifted in 1969 and this led to the successful negotiations in Luxembourg a year ago.

Key Provision

The key provision of the agreements is the eventual mutual abolition of tariffs in industrial goods among the 16 countries over almost five years—from April 1, 1973 to July 1977. Twenty percent comes off each year.

A longer transitional period has been introduced for the so-called sensitive products, in which free trade could seriously hurt local employment conditions in some countries. For instance, for paper products, which the Scandinavian countries produce efficiently and sell vigorously, the period for tariff abolition has been extended to 11 years. A compromise in the difficult negotiations over paper, in which Britain and Finland were the main antagonists, provided for a review clause that could somewhat shorten the 11-year period.

It was done as a routine reversal," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Post Office in London, which operates

2 Trains Collide Near Naples, 5 Killed, 237 Hurt

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain's telephones, said an explosion yesterday at a telephone exchange relay station in Northern Ireland had cut telephone service from Britain to the province to about 25 percent of normal capacity.

The Post Office appealed to customers to call Northern Ireland only for essential business and said all calls would have to go through an operator and would be limited to six minutes.

Banned at Airport

In London, immigration officials at Heathrow Airport prevented Thomas McGill, a leader of the Sinn Fein party, the political wing of the Official IRA, from entering the country today. A Home Office spokesman said Mr. McGill, who arrived on a flight from Dublin, was put on the next available flight back to the Irish capital.

"It was done as a routine reversal," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Post Office in London, which operates

2 Trains Collide Near Naples, 5 Killed, 237 Hurt

NAPLES, July 23 (AP)—Two crowded passenger trains collided head-on yesterday at the mouth of a tunnel near here, killing at least five persons and injuring 237.

Rescue workers used acetylene torches to remove the victims from the tangled wreckage. Authorities said that two men were among the dead.

The crash occurred just outside Pozzuoli, a suburb of Naples.

A two-car train had just emerged from the tunnel when it smashed into an oncoming two-car train. The trains carried a total of 400 passengers, many of whom were returning to Naples after a day at the beach.

One of the locomotives caught fire after the crash. Officials said that it was fortunate that the collision had not occurred in the tunnel itself.

"As a result, we felt we had no choice, but to move the train to the station," he added.

Chi-Chi, Maybe the Oldest Panda In Captivity, Dies at 15 in U.K. Zoo

SEOUL, July 23 (AP)—South Korea will not necessarily reject seating Seoul and Pyongyang separately in the United Nations, if the world organization so decides, according to a brochure released Friday by the Culture and Information Ministry.

The booklet said that in case

the UN makes such a decision

against Seoul's wishes, "it will

be dealt with in such a direction as to be helpful to us in consideration of the international situation and our own position at that time when the resolution is made."

The booklet did not say that

South Korea would uncondi-

tionally oppose such a move, taking a stand unlike its rigid opposition in the past.

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vern Proposes Debate ; Nixon Aide Rejects Bid

By William Greider

July 23 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern, the presidential nominee, said Nixon yesterday that he had "sufficient" evidence of radio and television bias to file a public suspicion petition. His campaign's new campaign spokesman, MacGregor, rejected the suggestion within minutes. "Mr. Nixon in a four-paragraph statement early last night did not serve the best interest of the South Dakota," he said. "House Speaker" urged quick House action. "Senate-passed measure would suspend the provision governing radio, thus permitting networks to stage

Again Agnew the Ticket

from Page 1

atives with the Soviet China and some of policies such as his proposal and wage-price which have been conservative Repub-

of last year, for Agnew expressed misgivings about the visit to China table tennis team and that in relations two countries. While House denied that any disagreement between Nixon and Mr. Agnew, was perverted.

speculation about Mr. Nixon's position was increased by the President's silence conference on June 29, said, "The final decision will be deferred until Republican conven-

new's Constituency
ers here feel it is significant that Mr. Nixon made his after the selection not Sen. George McGovern of also of Sen. Thomas F. of Missouri as the Democratic presidential nominee.

intend that, to Mr. Nixon, Democratic ticket—unitedly the more conservative whom Mr. Agnew has rated appeal.

they say, Mr. Agnew has with regular or trans-conservative Republicans: voters and citizens of the states who might be to vote Republican, ard-hat members of the movement.

ld be dangerous for Mr. according to these ob- either to offend Mr. supporters among these by dropping him from the to lose the chance to their votes when the Dem- ticket appears less well to attract them.

personalities, Rhetoric
ity, Mr. Agnew has to avoid personalities in reches and to tone down tactic. This may signal to project a more responsible aggressive, image- to mollify critics like

ide to Sen. Javits said to, "while the senator has consistent in his statements would personally prefer to other than Mr. Agnew vice-presidential choice, feels, and more strongly, his President has the right use his own running mate."

Question of 76

likely, Mr. Agnew has been as to whether he likes to run for the Presi- in 1976 if he is re-elected.

At the airport yesterday said: "I am not going to think of or discuss 1976 right."

Privately, however, he has strong indications that his son does not include running for Nixon's organization and that he would return to private life at point.

Agnew was also asked yesterday about his frequent quarrels with the news media. The Vice-president said he intended to issues and "not any argu- with the news media," but that if the media attacked administration or if he saw prevalent," he intended to cut out.

France Denies
lay on Concordes

July 23 (UPI)—Air France has denied a press report it is postponing until a final decision on the Concorde supersonic.

the state-owned airline, called "about foundation" the report, which said the postpone- it was due to the recent government reshuffle. Air France is said to made a decision on buying five Concordes by the end of the month.

Boy Falls 250 Feet

CONISTON, England, July 23 (Reuters)—Alexander Peters, 15, of New York City, survived a 250-foot, ricocheting fall down a disused mine shaft in the lake district of North England last night. A 10-hour rescue operation by more than 40 people brought him to the surface early this morning. He was taken to a hospital with multiple injuries.

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Boy Falls 250 Feet

CONISTON, England, July 23 (Reuters)—Alexander Peters, 15, of New York City, survived a 250-foot, ricocheting fall down a disused mine shaft in the lake district of North England last night. A 10-hour rescue operation by more than 40 people brought him to the surface early this morning. He was taken to a hospital with multiple injuries.

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Spanish Fashions Faltering; Government Continues Aid

By Hebe Dorsey

MADRID, July 23 (UPI)—Spanish couture is petering out, but the government, which has been backing it since its half-booming a start 10 years ago, is determined to keep it going—hoping to build up names which in the long run would mean something in the ready-to-wear market.

The situation, however, keeps

genuine Spanish couture, which has disappeared. Most French-born designers who look for fashion in leather, even it up and is now working in a ready-to-wear project.

Couture houses showed collections in the past few days: Santa de Carmen, Mir, Pedro Iglesias, Pedro Rojiza, Lino, era y Otero, Elio Berhanyer, Perdigas. With the exception of Berhanyer and Perdigas, who make nice clothes for

the ready-to-wear market.

Spanish couture is tightly controlled by the government. The Oficina de la Moda used to be under the tourism office because somebody once had the idea that Spanish couture should be listed as a tourist attraction. But at the end of last year, this was changed and the Oficina de la Moda became the Camara de la Moda Espanola, and its destiny is now controlled by the Ministry of Commerce, a shift that is supposed to put Spanish couture on a more realistic and economic level.

The Commerce Ministry allotted 40 million pesetas (about \$625,000) to the Camara, which in turn divides it between the eight houses and also pays for promotion and publicity. The Spaniards apparently have their eyes on the American and German markets, which they hope to win by participating in ready-to-wear fairs. There was a rumor that the couture shows would be lumped with the ready-to-wear shows in October and April but a spokesman for the Camara said that they were to go on in Madrid at the usual dates.

An Example

The Spaniards should quickly take advantage of the fact that labor is still cheap and available here to produce ready-to-wear on an industrial level. They should follow the example of Cortes Ingles, who built up a tremendous, cheaply priced ready-to-wear concern in the past year. The firm exported \$10 million to the United States alone last year and considers this to be just a beginning.

The only American buyers in Madrid this weekend were from Marshall Field. They bought a couple of coats at Berhanyer's and evening clothes from Berhanyer and Perdigas.

Perdigas does his largest business with I. Magnin of California. This time, he produced excellent sportswear, including fur-lined ponchos. His evening dresses were also way above the pack with lace and chiffon gowns in the mood and cloudy colors of the film of "Nicholas and Alexandra."

Paris, however, is still the center of things and most of the fashion world will be there to attend the couture shows that begin tomorrow with Dior and Ferand.



Suit by Perdigas includes black velvet jacket and a red plaid skirt with fringe.

Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, 44, the 'Dragon King' of Bhutan

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 23 (AP)—Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, 44, the "Dragon King" of Bhutan who tried to modernize his little Himalayan nation, died here Friday night.

King Dorji had suffered for years from a heart ailment. He arrived here about a week ago and was treated by a British doctor in a Nairobi hospital. Officials said the body of the king would be flown to India and then home to Bhutan.

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk had a dream. The dream was that somehow, in some way, his tiny nation of 1.1 million mostly Buddhist and largely illiterate people would become as modern as any nation on earth.

To a large degree, the dream was impossible and the king knew it. Bhutan lies high in the Himalayas. For centuries it had no road links to the outside world. No natural resources, such as oil or gold or iron ore, are to be found in Bhutan. Moreover, the climate is almost always cold and bitter. But above all, the Bhutanese worship tradition and insist adamantly that the outside world shall not touch their way of life.

Still, the king hoped he would be able to pull it off—and to a substantial extent, he did. In the 20 years that he was a monarch, a dozen hospitals were built in Bhutan, along with more than 100 schools and 750 miles of roads linking Bhutan to both India and China, its neighbors.

"This is the 20th century," the king once told a group of visiting Americans. "We are working to make sure that Bhutan truly belongs to this century."

Sought India's Aid

King Dorji sought assistance from India, which was only too glad to help, viewing Bhutan as a buffer zone with China. Bhutan also received massive aid from other Asian nations under the Colombo Plan.

Throughout all this development, King Dorji maintained his own sense of values, by devotion to Buddhism. He always wore the khatu, the long flowing traditional Bhutanese robe, even when traveling abroad. Since 1963, when he suffered his first heart attack, King Dorji frequently went to Switzerland and England for treatment.

To his people, he was always the Druk Gyalpo, or Dragon King. They revered him, and he mingled with them constantly, often without regard to his personal safety, even after an attempt had been

Obituaries



Jigme Dorji Wangchuk

more years directing dances for motion pictures in Hollywood. In 1956 he became a citizen, and celebrated the event by staging a ballet set to Dvorak's "New World Symphony" in Santa Monica, Calif.

Mr. Lichine worked in the commercial theater as well as in the ballet and in the sound studios. One of his plays, in 1944, was "Rhapsody," an operetta with a score by Fritz Kreisler, for which he directed the book.

Mr. Lichine was born David Lichtenstein in Rostov-on-Don and studied dance with Lubov Egorova and Bronislava Nijinska in Paris. He made his debut with Ida Rubenstein's company in Paris, and, in 1932, when he was 22, joined Col. W. de Bardi's Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo.

With the company until 1941 Mr. Lichine created many roles, including the Hero in "Les Fées." Mr. Lichine was King of the Dandies in "Le Beau Danube," one of the two leading male dancers in "Cohillon," the title role in "Prokofieff," the title role in his own version of "The Prodigal Son," the Junior Cadet in "Graduation Ball."

An event of the 1952 season was a revival at the Metropolitan Opera House of Mr. Lichine's popular "Graduation Ball" with himself and Tatiana Rapounchikova, his wife, in the roles they had created many seasons before.

In recent years Mr. Lichine had been teaching at the University of California, Los Angeles, and directing his own group, the Los Angeles Ballet Theater.

William J. Wardall

LAUREL HOLLOW, N.Y., July 23 (NYT)—William J. Wardall, 57, a former corporation executive and director, who was sole trustee in the reorganization of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., died Wednesday at Huntington Hospital.

When the machinations of Philip Morris, alias F. Donald Custer, president of the McKesson drug house who stole \$2,900,000 from his concern, were exposed in 1958 and he shot himself, Mr. Wardall was appointed trustee in the reorganization.

He found that the company had become so important a part of the drug industry's distribution system that other manufacturing firms supported every effort to keep it alive.

With this solid foundation, the company was able to survive and grow steadily stronger. Today it is part of Farenost-McKesson, Inc., whose products include drugs,

chemicals, liquors and dairy foods.

Mr. Wardall was chairman of the board of the Best Foods, Inc., from 1942 to 1950, president of the General Telephone Corp. in 1955-56 and a director of the General Telephone and Electronics Corp. from 1959 to 1961.

Olive Reeves-Smith

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Olive Reeves-Smith, 77, a musical comedy actress, died Thursday.

Miss Reeves-Smith, who was born in Surrey, England, played with Ethel Barrymore in "White Oak," with George M. Cohan in "F得意 and People" and Dennis King in "Richard of Bordeaux." She also made numerous radio and television appearances.

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VIDAL QUADRADA ZEROLIO

VIDAL QUADRADA

Nixon's Running Mate Agnew Keeps Role Of Critic of Critics

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The man that President Nixon designated again to be his running mate on the Republican ticket is a defender of the established order and a critic of the critics.

Vice-President Agnew confessed early in his White House career that he hoped that "people will start listening to what I have to say, but I don't suppose they ever will."

More than three years and several hundred vice-presidential speeches later no one could say that Mr. Agnew had given up trying to persuade Americans to accept his philosophy.

He has attacked parental permissiveness, criticized the writers of lyrics, denounced the Eastern news media, questioned the policies of university admissions offices, chastised one of the President's own appointees and labeled



Spiro T. Agnew

had said. And he quickly broadened his criticism to include the Eastern press, particularly the editorial writers of The New York Times and The Washington Post.

Mr. Agnew's essential point, throughout his rhetorical career as Vice-President, has been, as he stated it in mid-1970, that "our system of government has proven itself to be the surest legal instrument to human welfare known that this world has ever known."

Reform and Consent

While upholding the right to dissent—and, at times, complaining that much of today's public debate lacked the gusto of that in past eras—the Vice-President nonetheless sought to make the point that, "in a democracy like ours, change cannot come without majority consent. It is not enough," he said, "to dissent if you want new laws, new structures or new men. Concern about the issues and a desire for reform must be coupled with persuasion."

All the same, Mr. Agnew took the occasion during the congressional campaign of 1970 when he was the administration's traveling spokesman, to brand virtually every Democrat seeking re-election to the Senate and one liberal Republican as "radical-liberals."

In a speech to South Dakota Republicans, Mr. Agnew also included Sen. George McGovern among "the foremost national leaders of radical liberalism." He accused Mr. McGovern, now the President's opponent, of "gross misrepresentation and an inexcusible slander of the President" for having charged that Mr. Nixon's decision to support a military incursion into Cambodia was a "betrayal of the humanitarian principles of the American people."

The Vice-President called former Sen. Charles E. Goodell of New York "the Christino Jorgensen of Republican politics" for having adopted a liberal stance in 1970, and he spoke favorably of James L. Buckley, the Conservative-Republican who defeated Mr. Goodell.

Mr. Agnew has spoken in behalf of the President's domestic programs, chiefly welfare reform and federal revenue sharing with the states and localities. But for the most part, his role in the administration has been to take on all critics.

Report Called 'Pabulum'

He called the report of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest "pabulum for the permissives" and complained that a graduate student serving on the commission, Joseph Rhodes Jr., "does not possess the maturity, the objectivity and the judgment to serve on a fact-finding body of national importance" after Mr. Rhodes questioned the administration's attitude toward students.

Mr. Agnew complained that liberals had used the South as a "punching bag" and explained that the President's approach to desegregation of Southern public schools was based on a belief that "a free government cannot impose rules of social acceptance upon its citizens." He said that "the legitimate cause of civil rights has been all too frequently diverted, and even perverted, in this direction."

He attacked song writers for having allegedly "purveyed" the impression that drugs were acceptable and he expressed concern that films were also allowing "a creeping permissiveness to permeate every aspect of our relations with our young people."

Responsible Hands

In short, Mr. Agnew has sought to convey the view—which he will probably continue to express in the presidential campaign—that the United States is in responsible hands under President Nixon and that only a radical, or a Democrat, would suggest a change.

"The hidden cause of malaise in America, I would submit to you, is the success—the success of the American system," he has said. And Mr. Agnew has professed no reluctance to speak bluntly.

"To get one's viewpoint across to a nation of over 200 million busy people," he said, "one cannot hide his candle under a bushel—and I have not. One has to do better than whisper, that being in anybody's hip pocket," one top unionist said.

Truce Hopes Also Casualty Of IRA Bombs In Belfast

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST (NYT) — Shoppers were preparing for the weekend. Office girls were returning to work. Children were strolling with their mothers. The time was 2:09 p.m. last Friday.

Suddenly a bomb blast rocked downtown Belfast. Then one by one other bombs were detonated at crowded bus terminals, railroad stations, shopping centers and cafeterias.

"The whole place exploded around us," said 20-year-old Robert McMaster, sitting with a friend in a downtown cafeteria. "People were screaming and moaning. Girls with blood all over them were staggering about. We got hold of them and helped them out."

At a railway station, John Haynes, a trainman, said: "The mutilation was terrible. I wish to God I never saw another sight like this in my life. What callous killers can do this!"

In just over an hour, Belfast was reduced to chaos. Eleven persons were killed and 130 injured. The city was—and remains—in panic.

"This was Bloody Friday," said an official close to William Whitelaw, the British administrator of Ulster. "It was a cold-blooded attempt by the 'Provos' (the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing) to maim and slaughter on an occasion when so many people were in Belfast shopping and travelling."

Who Knows Why?

The reasons for the bombings remained unclear. There was some feeling that the IRA was seeking to provoke the British Army into a new offensive in Roman Catholic areas, possibly even a resumption of the arrest of IRA suspects for internment without trial. Such a move by the army would be bitterly resented by Catholics and would bolster support for the IRA.

A second possibility was that the IRA was seeking to provoke the Protestants' militant Ulster Defense Association into large-scale attacks on Catholic areas, thus plunging Northern Ireland into civil war, which the IRA hopes will end in union for Ulster with the Irish Republic.

There was also some belief that the bombings had been staged as a show of force to set the stage for another cease-fire and that within a few days the Provisionals would ask for a bilateral truce.

Whatever the reason, the British are planning stiff countermeasures against the IRA—and the unrelenting nightmare in Northern Ireland seems likely to continue.

"You say things are terrible and you shake your head but that's all you can do," said a Protestant businessman who owns a store in a Belfast suburb. "People's tempers are short. Everyone's on the bloody edge. It's one hell of a life."

One ominous aspect of life in Belfast is the continuing "ghettoization" of both Catholic and Protestant communities—the gradual ending of mixed working-class neighborhoods through intimidation and fear and the cementing of sectarian divisions.

Clash With Troops

It was this intimidation that led, in effect, to the breakdown of the 13-day truce on July 9. On that Sunday afternoon, soldiers clashed with Catholic demonstrators seeking to install 15 refugee families in homes left vacant by Protestants in the Lenadoon area.

The Catholic families had left their own neighborhood in fear of Protestant violence, and they had been given permission to occupy the empty houses. But permission was revoked when militant Protestants objected.

Negotiations continued until the clash—and the abrupt announcement by the "Provos" ending the truce.

The conflict over housing has continued—partly exploited by the "Provos." As the British Army sent 200 soldiers into the pleasant, leafy Lenadoon area—mostly to deny the IRA positions in certain houses—other Catholics in the neighborhood angrily evacuated their homes.

"We're going to stay away until the British get out," said Mrs. Sheila Boyle, sitting with other mothers at the La Sale school, half a mile from their homes. "They say they're protecting us—well that's a lie."

The problem of Lenadoon must be resolved before a cease-fire can be renegotiated. Associates of Mr. Whitelaw had conferred with members of the IRA in both London and Belfast, and former Prime Minister Harold Wilson had met with IRA leaders who flew secretly to London. But that was before Bloody Friday cast a pall over the prospect of another truce.

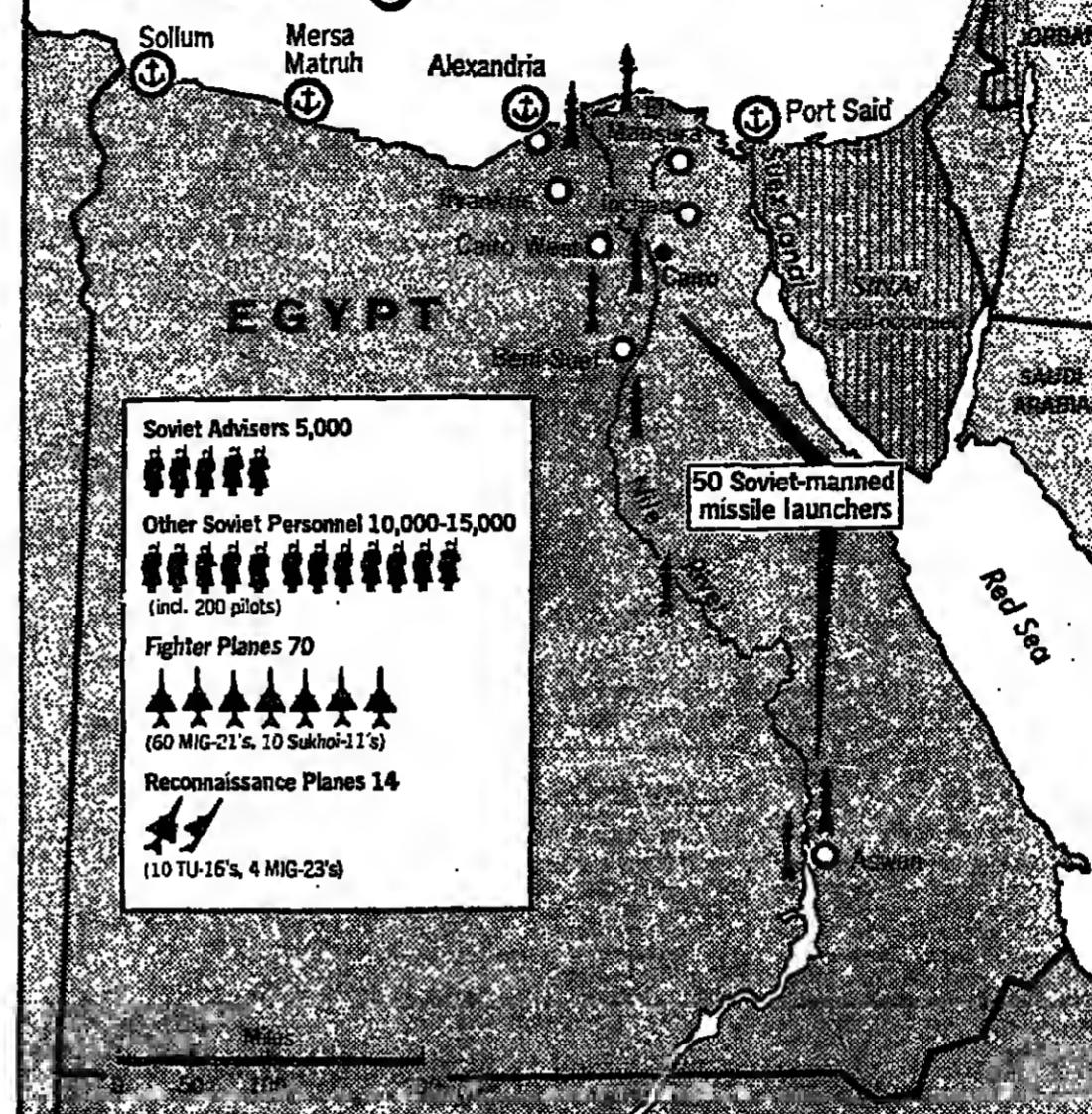
Whale Born in Captivity

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP) — What was believed to be the first birth of a whale in captivity occurred yesterday at the New York Aquarium. Officials of the facility at Coney Island said. The whale died 10 minutes later. The six-foot dark gray beluga whale was born in one of the aquarium's two large tanks.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE IN EGYPT

○ Soviet-controlled airfields ◊ Naval bases used by Russians



After Sadat Ousts Russians

Mideast Balance of Power Upset

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Kissinger once called the "expulsion" of Soviet military personnel from Egypt a paramount American goal. President Nixon early this year said Soviet incursions in Egypt had "serious implications for the stability of the balance of power" in the area and in the world. Yet when the news of President Anwar Sadat's order to his Russian military advisers to go home broke last week, officials here were stunned, as though unwilling to believe that the Egyptian leader was actually doing what American policy could only envisage as a distant possibility.

A second possibility was that the IRA was seeking to provoke the Protestants' militant Ulster Defense Association into large-scale attacks on Catholic areas, thus plunging Northern Ireland into civil war, which the IRA hopes will end in union for Ulster with the Irish Republic.

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The conflict over housing has continued—partly exploited by the "Provos." As the British Army sent 200 soldiers into the pleasant, leafy Lenadoon area—mostly to deny the IRA positions in certain houses—other Catholics in the neighborhood angrily evacuated their homes.

"We're going to stay away until the British get out," said Mrs. Sheila Boyle, sitting with other mothers at the La Sale school, half a mile from their homes. "They say they're protecting us—well that's a lie."

The problem of Lenadoon must be resolved before a cease-fire can be renegotiated. Associates of Mr. Whitelaw had conferred with members of the IRA in both London and Belfast, and former Prime Minister Harold Wilson had met with IRA leaders who flew secretly to London. But that was before Bloody Friday cast a pall over the prospect of another truce.

Whale Born in Captivity

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP) — What was believed to be the first birth of a whale in captivity occurred yesterday at the New York Aquarium. Officials of the facility at Coney Island said. The whale died 10 minutes later. The six-foot dark gray beluga whale was born in one of the aquarium's two large tanks.

authorized to have a permanent office in Moscow.

MOSCOW (NYT) — Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson arrived in Moscow last week with an American trade delegation and announced that he would be guided by what he said was an old Russian proverb: "New life, new laws."

There is a new situation in Soviet-U.S. relations, he implied, and the consequences for trade between the two countries could be profound.

Thus, the Soviet press agency, treated the withdrawal order as

a routine development and said there would be no change in Soviet policy toward the Middle East.

Indeed, the same day that Egypt was sending Russians home, a Palestinian guerrilla delegation was being feted in Moscow, and Iraq was putting into effect a 15-year treaty with the Russians.

Reverse for Russia

Whatever the reasons for and scope of President Sadat's order to go home broke last week, officials here were stunned, as though unwilling to believe that the Egyptian leader was actually doing what American policy could only envisage as a distant possibility.

• Egypt's military capacity has been damaged. Even if many Russians remain, Moscow's radiance to come to Cairo's aid must now be judged as questionable. In addition, Mr. Sadat's chances of securing missiles and bombers capable of attacking Israel would seem even more remote.

• Mr. Sadat's move would appear to have lessened the chances of a direct Soviet-American clash in the Middle East.

• With fewer Russians stationed in Egypt and, presumably, a lessened Soviet willingness to send its forces against Israel in case of a new clash, the Israelis probably will feel less threatened by an Egyptian attack.

The Exodus Updated, Cast From Soviet Un-

By Henry T.

CAIRO (NYT) — The fire at the Central Bank of the Arab Socialists, Egypt's only political party, started predictably on August 1, 1972, the nation's history since the revolution of 1952, spoke of with Israel, of the hawks from the Soviet Union twist; an admiral Egyptian and Soviet had not always seen particularly on the to the Egyptians want Russians would not

And then, at the address last Tuesday, the announcement: Since the men over arms had settled, he had decided actions:

• Terminate the Soviet advisers' experts in Egypt, to by our sons in the a

• All military equipment installations built after are to be manned by armed forces and property of Egypt.

• Invite a Son meeting... to decide phase of the operation

Mr. Sadat discloses the world and man from Cairo to Washington whether a policy profound implications Middle East was in

By the time of the announcement other world capital the 18,000 to 20,000 Egypt were already home. The quest part of the Russian establishment here is b for expulsion is the and what does it n future of Soviet-Egypt relations?

On the magnitude of the exodus, the best here at the week most of the 4,000 advisers attached units had left together families, and that 12,000 members of S units stationed in about to leave. Egypt said only a few of the specialized techniques would remain, e would be under Es command.

The immediate reaction was mixed. Some had kept to themselves. I played in their own when a stranger, tried out on them in the looked the other way. I doubt that Pres decision was welcomed Egyptian masses and feelings of nationallessness of the consequen

Uneasiness

Among the politics the reaction was t feeling of uneasiness of the country on ally and protector, feeling seemed to be first reaction in the countries as well.

There's a consensus foreign diplomats than Army's anger stands mainly for a wide Egypt offense was the key to Sadat's decision.

But Mr. Sadat's anti-Communist factor is known, than a year ago he moved decisively to left wing of his re Ali Sabri. Within step, last week's move, have been possible words, the feeling Mr. Sadat did not convincing from his

The strongest pressure may have come from with Moscow and edging closer together. The Soviet Union wants most-favored-nation tariff treatments so its goods can compete in the U.S. market. The United States wants a legal framework created so American firms can do business in Moscow in permanent, normal fashion rather than on a case-by-case basis.

Both sides have expressed interest in joint endeavors such as the oil exploration and the hotel-building ventures Occidental Petroleum hopes to begin. Such ventures could involve obligations covering many years and involving very large sums—and Moscow has been reluctant in the past to concede to U.S. firms the level of profits the Americans think is necessary to justify the risks and resources involved.

Finally, there are the political tensions that still exist between the two countries despite the improvement in the atmosphere produced by President Nixon's visit last May. No wonder, then, that Secretary Peterson spoke cautiously last week and warned, in effect, against exaggerated expectations of quick progress. Yet his very presence here is indicative of the Nixon administration's belief that some progress is attainable.

"We desire peace with all," Mr. Zayyad said. "We are not, and do not want to be, American or any other nation. What the withdrawal experts mean, he said, is that Egypt is now keeping open and is read weapons from any side. A half-smile, he said, "Egypt could even use its jet fighters now. States.



at one of the entrances to the Iraqi oil installations at Kirkuk.

Ready for Long Struggle

Iraq Victory on Oil Seen

Jim Hoagland

JAD, July 22 (UPI)—The exorcism captured in a decade-old tourism poster hangs in Baghdad's al-vanished from Iraq's itself. The smiling sunned on a flying carpet veiled harem remains in a recently forgotten corner, is a museum piece.

Iraq sees itself as being with no time for

Posters that spell out a gloomy mood were hastily up last month on the dusty cafés and in of the air-conditioned buildings that have begun around Baghdad's Liberate in recent years to show oil wells, not smiling.

In one, sinister British poster, a bloodthirsty caricature of Israel's Moshe Dayan, corrupt, money-grubbing Sam is being driven from Kirkuk oil fields by an Iraqi dousing them with a spray.

Graphics and the slogan banners being strung Baghdad's fields allies this are supposed to rally the behind Iraq's daring invasion of June 1 of the Petroleum Co., the Western that developed the fields into a major Middle

supply point for European street rhetoric of Baghdad stoked with the scene, at k itself, however, six weeks nationalization. Iraqi troops moved into the fields and up bivouacs. Only a few were burning at Kirkuk's and the main pumping n was silent.

long Holdout Seen.

little evidence of a sharp cutback and heavy already in government. Iraqi officials predict they can withstand a long own. Western diplomats here, who note Iraq's level of foreign exchange and the consolidation of by the minority Ba'ath regime in recent years, take predictions seriously.

has been unable to export Kirkuk oil to Western buyers nationalization because of threats of legal action against Some Iraqi officials are

The Ba'athists stress on economic

Modest Pentagon Proposal: to Burn Vietnam's Forests

By Robert Reinhold

W YORK (NYT)—Back in the late 1960s, a contingent of Westerners from the U.S. Department of Agriculture was hard at work in South Vietnam trying to develop the timber industry that country's lush forests, which produce fine, mahogany other valued hardwoods. They might have been surprised learn that, simultaneously, Forest Service experts were just as hard to burn some those forests down.

last week, it was disclosed that a sqd of scientists expert preventing forest fires, the erican military in 1963-7. Several attempts to create "storms" in South Vietnam clear out vegetation sheltering Cong troops.

These storms are set off when fire begins to suck in air, strong powerful winds that rip up into destructive cyclones. This another item has joined list of controversial "environmental" tactics that have been used by American military technology in the long and agonizing battle for IndoChina. The other entries: chemical defoliation, artificial rainmaking and cutting of forests. And, in recent weeks, disputed reports American bombers have broken the dikes that hold back waters in North Vietnam.

Colossal Failure

It turned out, the experiment performed under such coy names as "Sherwood Forest" and "Pink Rose," was a colossal failure. It created thick plumes of

convinced that hard-liners in the oil consortium are refusing to negotiate in the hope of bringing down the Ba'ath government.

But, as a well-informed European diplomat, openly concerned about the prospects of a bitter struggle over Kirkuk, observed: "Like it or not, Ba'ath party rule has become a fact for Iraq. It will not wither away. For one thing, the Russians won't let it collapse," whatever differences there may be between the Ba'athists and them.

"For the West, the Kirkuk dispute must not become another Aswan." A frustrated Iraq totally dependent on the Soviet Union would be a major danger for all Western interests in the Persian Gulf.

While perhaps inexact, the use of grand historical parallels such as the Russian construction of Egypt's Aswan Dam, after American help was withdrawn, does indicate the gravity with which the confrontation over Kirkuk is viewed here. The stakes could be enormous.

Survival Issue

For Baghdad's Ba'ath (Arabic for "renaissance") party, which has maintained its authority rule through varying doses of terrorizing the population, stimulating a go-ahead development and spreading government services to the poor, the issue may be nothing less than survival.

For one thing, oil revenues are of overwhelming importance. Iraq's balance of trade was maintained last year by \$770 million in oil revenues and \$65 million from other exports, chiefly of dates.

Oil revenues also financed more than 50 percent of the development budget, which the Ba'athists have been using to try to build large irrigation projects and restore agricultural prosperity to the primitive Iraqi countryside, where most of the country's 10 million inhabitants live.

Furthermore, the Ba'athists have depended on an elite, secret-cell organization to survive in Iraq's political jungle, and most estimates put the number of Ba'athists at 5,000 to 10,000. Their political "cheneys" consists largely of those in Iraq's mushrooming bureaucracy, totaling no more than 500,000 wage earners—or 5 percent of the population.

The Ba'athists stress on economic

development projects was a clear bid to enlarge this clientele. A lengthy stoppage of funds derived from Kirkuk's 57 million tons of oil exports a year would frustrate that drive.

Anti-Western

The Ba'athists proclaim themselves Arab Socialists, but they have not undertaken a radical overhaul of Iraq's internal commercial structure. They immediately established themselves as the most virulently anti-Western and, in rhetoric at least, anti-Israel rulers in the Middle East.

Analysts here report that within the last two years, however, there has been a decided shift in power within the regime from the army to the civilians. Vice-President Saddam Hussein, a lawyer who controls the secret police, and not Gen. Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, the titular president, is the real power today, e. consensus of informed opinion here holds.

In some important ways, Western residents of Baghdad report, there has been some small moderation in the Ba'athists' draconian style of governing, most of which is attributed to Saddam Hussein. "People are still arrested, but it seems to have declined," one diplomat said. "They have probably made their point."

Quietly, Jews have been allowed to leave Iraq in the last year for the first time since the upsurge of three years ago, when nine Iraqi Jews were hanged in Liberation Square as spies and exit permits were denied to all Jews. The number of Jews left in Iraq has fallen to below 1,000.

The aftermath of the nationalization of IPC has provided convincing proof of Saddam Hussein's ascendancy. Success in the nationalization struggle could increase his stature throughout the Arab world.

Paris Visit

He visited Paris in June to negotiate a special deal on Iraqi oil with the French government, which owns one-third of the French company in the IPC consortium. He was received in grand style and observers noted that the Paris visit was much more publicized in Iraq than was the vice-president's trip to Moscow in February.

Since the Ba'athist takeover, France's position here has rapidly improved. This year, it has pulled almost even with the Soviet Union in trade with Iraq.

Another small sign of Iraq's attempt to move out of diplomatic isolation may be the recent decision to allow two American diplomats to be posted to Baghdad in September as part of the Belgian Embassy's American-interest section. Iraqi-American relations were broken in 1967.

Iraq's takeover of IPC makes new strains with the West more likely than reconciliation, however.

Also, complete government control over Kirkuk exports increases the long-term chances that oil supply and Middle East politics will become more directly entangled.

Military Base

Asserting that the Western governments are supporting Israel as a "military base in our area just for the sake of controlling our oil wealth," Ghani Abdul Jalil, the chairman of the national Iraqi company that has taken over operating Kirkuk, said sharply in a recent interview:

"It is our right to be against governments that are against us... There is a strong relation between the Palestinian problem and oil."

He said that at present no country or company would be denied Iraqi oil because of its policy on Israel. But the balance of his remarks indicated that he felt that this was a possibility for the future, as more Arab states took control of petroleum production.

Congo Keeps Ties to Paris Despite Red Links

By Marvine Howe

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo (NYT).

The monuments to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the French colonial explorer Count Sauvageon de Brazza coexist steadfastly here with an array of Marxist-Leninist slogans, photos of Mao Tse-tung and red flags with golden star, hammer and hoe.

The Congo, Africa's only people's republic, receives considerable aid and attention from the Soviet bloc but remains closely linked to its former French rulers.

Capital and communications center of what was once French Equatorial Africa, the Congo has a population of one million that is one of the most urbanized and politicized in Africa.

The country is firmly committed to revolutionary socialism, but until now the revolution has been largely verbal. The sedate capital is adorned with red slogans for the governing Labor party and the revolutionary youth and women's organizations.

The press is full of Marxist sayings and attacks on imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. A banner at the central post office exhorts "proletarians to assault the bureaucratic bourgeoisie."

Nevertheless, the Protestant and Catholic churches are full every Sunday, and there is a rash of new African religions. The French still run secondary and higher education and control much of the economy.

The French community here generally shrugs off the hostile slogan as part of the trappings of independence. There are French

complaints but no evidence of general departure. The French population of 3,000—including 700 technical assistants—has remained stable during the last five years.

Private enterprise, mostly French, is flourishing. Shops charge high prices and make good profits. A pair of shoes selling for \$25 in France is priced at \$50 here.

But the Congolese still like their luxuries, and when they can afford to do so, they drink Erian mineral water and Bordeaux wine, eat Camembert cheese and wear Pierre Cardin clothes.

The French also control most of the industry, including the promising new offshore oil concession, which is scheduled to produce 1.5 million tons next year and 10 million tons in 10 years.

The Congolese government has nationalized only those industries that were on the verge of closing, such as sugar and cement, neither of which is doing well. The state sector is said to be in debt for more than \$4 million, almost 5 percent of the national budget.

In fact, the French tried to get the Congolese to nationalize the Congo Potassium Co. but they refused. The French admit they made a "bad calculation" on the potassium and would like to get rid of it. The company is producing only half a million tons this year, or 50 percent of the target. Expensive port installations at Pointe Noire were built for an overambitious 8 million tons.

France also is engaged in a program for renewing this country's vital transport system with the help of the World Bank and

the European Fund for Development.

France's pervasive presence here, 12 years after independence, has been a factor for stability but at the same time is a basic cause of the country's continuing political malaise.

The Congo has been afflicted with coups and coup attempts since the early days of independence. The first President, Fulbert Youlou, a pro-French defrocked priest, was overthrown in 1964 by a coalition of militant anti-French students and labor unionists.

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The succeeding leftist governments of Alphonse Massamba-Debat and currently Maj. Marien Ngouabi tried, unsuccessfully, to appease the extremists with revolutionary rhetoric, anti-Americanism and closer contacts with Communists and Chinese.

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countries has come here to sign every kind of cultural, economic and technical accord. The latest were the Hungarians and Romanians.

Chinese Aloof

Peking has provided the most valuable aid, according to Congolese sources, who reproach the Chinese only for remaining aloof and not mixing with the population. The Chinese have built a textile factory and shipyard and now are working on a hydroelectric dam. They also have planted rice farms and given considerable medical and military aid.

The Soviet Union has provided teachers, doctors and military aid. The Congolese complain, however, that four Antonov planes supplied by the Soviet Union were costly and must be repaired frequently in Moscow.

The new Russian-built Hotel Cosmos is austere and already shabby and would be better suited to a Siberian landscape.

The East Germans have been generous with scholarships and propaganda but have not yet come up with political aid.

The Communists seem more interested in public relations than economic development," a Western observer remarked.

On the whole, Communist aid has not provided a valid alternative to French participation.

There is nevertheless a growing sector of the elite that believes that nationalization of French enterprises is the prerequisite for effective revolutionary social-

ism. They are supported by students and workers who cannot find satisfactory jobs under the present "neo-colonial system."

The trouble is that 90 percent of the Congo's youth goes to school—the highest rate in formerly French Africa—and the country does not know what to do with them. Last year, the secondary school graduates were asked to do an extra year because there were no jobs for them.

"Once the young people learn to read and write they don't want to go back to the farm," a French teacher said. "They spend all their time at rallies, talking politics in cafés or plotting—because they have nothing else to do."

The last nearly successful coup took place on Feb. 22 and was led by Ange Diawara, a pro-Peking member of the governing party's Political Bureau. Mr. Diawara, who was supported by student and union radicals, is said to be still hiding in the country and presents a permanent threat to the government.

Maj. Ngouabi still controls the army, but his political apparatus has been seriously eroded by political purges and trials. The party's Political Bureau, which had nine members a year ago, has three now. The Central Committee has been reduced from 18 to 5. Party membership has dropped from 500 to 160.

President Ngouabi has called for a national conference in a few weeks to patch up the Labor party and review policy. He is expected to face strong pressure from the radicals to nationalize French interests.



Singapore is becoming the Zurich of the East. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

In the latter 1960's, Singapore began to emerge as the financial center of Southeast Asia. Singapore's flexibility and economic strength together with her increasingly sophisticated local banking system provided impressive credentials for financial leadership of the area.

Continental Bank was ready.

Continental Bank actively entered the Singapore banking community through an ownership position in Singapore International Merchant Bankers Ltd. in July, 1970.

In time to take part in the Republic's 17.4% economic growth that year.

In time to participate in the past calendar year's doubling of the Republic's non-resident deposits to \$900 million (U.S.).

The timing of our active involvement in Singapore financial life is indicative of Continental's reasoned program of international expansion.

A program which has resulted in a six-continent banking network of enviable strength, including a large international subsidiary in New York (and another soon to open in Los Angeles).

This network allows us to meet the banking needs of multinational corporations virtually anywhere in the world. Moreover, the judicious nature of our expansion has enabled Continental to maintain a flexibility and efficiency not normally associated with a \$10-billion bank.

Talk to Continental's people in the Zurich of the East. Or, in the Zurich of the West. Or, in any financial community in the world where things are happening.

CONTINENTAL BANK

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60693. Continental Bank International, 1 Liberty Plaza, New York, Also Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Venezuela, West Germany.

It turned out, the experiment performed under such coy names as "Sherwood Forest" and "Pink Rose," was a colossal failure.

Eurobonds

tation of Currency Jitters
to Prices on Dollar Bonds

By Carl Gewitz

By 23 URT.—A heavy demand for the issue is especially noteworthy since the sterling/DM exchange rate, for the rate of the bonds is to be fixed (based on the average rate for the three days prior to issuance).

Another variation on the theme, the first of what is rumored to be the coming fashion, is the offering from the Rural & Industrial Bank of Western Australia, denominated in Australian dollars/DM—the first nonsterling bank with the mark.

The loan, guaranteed by the state government and free from Australian taxes, is for A\$20 million (about U.S.\$3.7 million) and is expected to yield 5 1/2 percent.

Subscription will be done in U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing when the issue is closed.

The Australian dollar/DM conversion for the life of the bond, will be figured the same way as the MEF issue. The bank has approved the flotation of both loans.

Managers say the substantially better credit rating of the borrower and the attractiveness of the dollar, which they say is a potentially very strong currency, account for the expected 1/4-point difference with the MEF loan.

The link with DM is explained as a way of introducing the Australian currency to the international market.

Investors are into the dollar. At the time, demand for E. bonds remains with prices up 1/2 for the week. The with a 1 1/2 percent trading around 103, given yields down to 7 percent. Giving special secondary market is of new issues. The market committee failed to meet again, and if the Bundesbank objects, the resumed thereafter, but bankers forecast a lot of activity about DM of bonds a month.

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European Market.

The market for French Eurobonds picked up late in the week after a weak opening. Banks distributed both credits to the movement of the financial funds, which had 4.05 to the dollar before moving up to 4.75. Even at the latter level, it is still costly for investors to buy, since they get 5 percent fewer francs than if they could trade at the

international market.

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international market.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	119.5	120.2	106.1
Currency in circ.
Total Loans	1,412,960	2,430,000	2,338,000
Auto production	106,085	106,085	106,085
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	8,782,000	8,628,000	8,628,000
Flight car loadings	473,524	371,424	457,223
Frigate Pwr. Kwhr	38,185,000	31,499,000	33,868,000
Business failures	174	138	211

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, car loadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1971
Employed	81,667,460	81,334,000	78,600,000
Unemployed	4,725,000	5,022,000	4,801,000
Personal income
Industrial production	111.6	111.1	107.0
Money supply	323,700,000	323,000,000	322,800,000
Consumer Price Index	124.7	124.3	120.8
Construction Contracts	185	187	141
Mfrs. Inventories	162,430,000	161,570,000	161,570,000
Exports	3,913,000	3,760,000	3,782,000
Imports	4,465,000	4,459,000	3,882,000

"000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index based on 1967=100; the consumers price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency, central bank, and demand deposits, adjusted for seasonal factors. Business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

Japanese institutions through Daiwa Securities and Lazard Frères.

Now on offer is 50 million Eurobonds from Bass Charrington, the U.K. brewer, expected with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

In the Eurobonds market, KLM sold 75 million guilders of seven-year notes. The issue was priced at 99 3/4 with a 7 1/4 percent coupon. Some 80 million francs of the total is being placed with

(Continued on page 11, col. 6)

Wall Street Is Continuing to Display Caution
Despite the Spread of Economic Good News

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 23 (UPI)—A strange and distinct malaise continues to envelop Wall Street as many investors—institutional as well as public—remain in a highly cautious mood, ignoring the wealth of constructive developments in both the domestic economy and the international area, and fastening their attention instead on the potential problems of 1973.

Not even the bountiful harvest of favorable corporate earnings, nor the abundant evidence of an expanding economy, nor the renewed spirit of cooperation and accommodation in international monetary matters has distracted and buoyed the financial markets in recent weeks.

But while the pendulum of investor sentiment has swung sharply to the pessimistic side, there has been no similar shift of business and consumer attitudes. They remain quite strong—and for good reason.

Recent domestic economic developments have been quite heartening, even though they have evoked no particular response in the financial markets. This was particularly true with respect to the gratifying quality of second-quarter corporate earnings, which proved to be even better than the high expectations of analysts and economists.

Some 645 companies that have issued figures so far for the second quarter showed an aggregate net income of \$2,192,500,000, an increase of 14.3 percent over the second quarter of last year.

Of special significance in the 16 percent rise achieved by 450 manufacturing companies in the group, their net profits totaled \$1,138,200,000, compared with \$1,138,200,000, which closed at 54 3/8, compared with 56 1/2 a week ago.

Bank stocks generally showed slightly lower prices, with the Nasdaq index at 106.91 compared to 107.80 a week ago. Insurance stocks closed at 130.97, down from 133.26.

levels for any quarter in several years. Profit margins, in many instances, have been improved, although not as sharply as those recorded this year.

Not unexpectedly but quite convincingly, economic data for June and the first six months of the year have depicted what economists have been saying all along: A broad and vigorous expansion is indeed under way and gathering momentum. No matter what the outcome of this year's elections, further growth in the

economy seems assured well into next year from the impetus of stimulative forces.

With all the good news, it is somewhat puzzling that the financial markets have continued to fare so poorly. The basic reason is not skepticism over the fundamental strength of the economy, but rather concern with the possible difficulties foreseen for next year.

The stock market, meanwhile, despite a sharp upturn on Friday, closed generally lower in rather slow trading last week. The closing rally, however, limited the week's losses in the leading market averages.

A total of 1,042 issues on the New York Stock Exchange showed declines for the week, while 676 had plus signs and 210 were unchanged. New lows for the year were touched by 386 issues and new highs by 56.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average declined 1.21 to 920.45; the New York Times combined average was down 0.47 to 900.51; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock average declined 0.14 to 106.66, and the stock exchange composite dipped 0.12 to 104.34.

Turnover Increases.

Turnover on the Big Board increased to 75.9 million shares from 69.3 million a week before.

Occidental Petroleum's volume soared to an astounding total of 5,710,000 shares as speculative interest in its shares also boomed. The stock rose 3 7/8 to 15 3/4 of a point.

In the over-the-counter market, there were some shares that moved against the trend. Ocean Drilling closed at 51 1/2, up from 49 a week ago. Nelson A. Stokely ended at 57 5/8, compared to 55 3/8. Actively traded shares that dropped included American Express, which closed at 54 1/2, compared to 56 1/2 a week ago.

Bank stocks generally showed slightly lower prices, with the Nasdaq index at 106.91 compared to 107.80 a week ago. Insurance stocks closed at 130.97, down from 133.26.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—Basking in reflected glory, Canadian Occidental Petroleum stock was the most actively traded last week and it gained 3 3/4 points to close at 12 7/8. The story was in the headlines—the deal made by parent Occidental Petroleum to supply know-how and equipment to Russia. This led to 502,100 shares of Canadian Occidental changing hands.

Even with this show of strength, the Amex index was down 0.17 for the week at its Friday close of 26.75. Volume was lighter at 15,375,000 shares, compared to 15,547,000 the week before.

In the over-the-counter market, the trend was much the same: A downturn that took the Nasdaq index down 1 3/4, a drop of 1.67 for the week.

By the end of the week, the sharp rise in Canadian Occidental's shares was propped up by some good earnings—44 cents a share for the half ended June 30, compared to 20 cents in the year-ago period.

The second most active issue was Teleprompter, with 303,900 shares changing hands, and a final price of 37 1/4, down 1 3/4. There was some trouble early in the week for cable television stocks following a pessimistic article in a financial publication.

Champion Home Builders had 224,900 shares changing hands but managed to gain only 1/2 point to close at 23 3/4 for the week.

Some significant moves were Bonneville Industries up 5 1/2 to 43 3/8; Den-Tal-Ez up 4 1/2 to 51 1/4; Soundesign, up 3 3/8 to 40 4/8; Bic Pen, up 3 3/8 to 65 1/2.

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INTRODUCING A NEW ISSUE

£500,000

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is guaranteed by the Cayman IslandsGovernment, Cayman Islands, Sterling
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Interbank House GroupInterbank House, Grand Cayman
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City _____

Country _____

Profession _____

Domestic Bonds

Sales in
Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last chg/s

£500,000

Alcoa Co 87 1/27 31 107 106 107

Aerojet 3 1/37 26 708 119 111 111

AirFlt 3 1/37 26 708 103 107 108 -1/2

AlfaPov 9 1/300 289 103 107 108 -1/2

AlmCo 87 1/221 788 102 142 166 -18

AlmCo 8

الإمام الأعظم

PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL FABNER



BETTY BAILY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Contrary to what most players believe, a foul trump division can actually help the declarer. The diagramed deal is a case in point.

North opened one diamond, and East and West made a take-out double. South bid one heart, showing a weak hand with a five-card suit, and West made the remarkably modest bid of one spade. He had a chance to reconsider when North raised the hearts to game, but followed his eccentric bidding with an eccentric lead of the spade ace. The club queen was certainly indicated.

This gave South an opportunity to play the hand as a cross-ruff, beginning by ruffing the spade ace in the dummy, cashing the diamond ace and ruffing a diamond. He then ruffed a second spade, ruffed a second diamond and ruffed a third spade.

The club ace was cashed in

NORTH
♦ —
♥ —
♦ 7
♦ K74WEST
♦ 10
♥ —
♦ AQ72
♦ QJ10SOUTH
♦ —
♥ 105
♦ —
♦ 96

The club ace was cashed in

NORTH (D)
♦ KJ6
♦ A7432
♦ AK74WEST
♦ A10764
♥ —
♦ QJ5
♦ QJ1083SOUTH
♦ QJ53
♦ 109543
♦ 10
♦ 962

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
North East South West
1♦ Dbl. 1♦ 1♦ 1♦
4♦ Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade ace.

East gnashed his teeth, but could find no way to prevent the declarer from scoring his 10th trick with the heart ten.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle
OPPS FRAINE MARCH
PART LOVIAN SOLE
THE SEVENTH HOUR
SUSPOSED
WITS MARIN
REGIMENT TICKETED
ELIS DANTE EWE
FIVE STAIRGENERAL
ETE PORTS CANNE
RESTORES CARESS
RUMS PRUIT
MEDUSA FOOTHOLD
ANIMEDAYS WOND
MINK TIRKED MURSA
ADES CRESS TASH

The focus of the action is a young man named Sam Barnes, trying to readjust to Connecticut after two years in Africa with the Peace Corps. Part of his problem is his sister Neil, with whom he is in love (Both Sam and Neil are adopted, of different parentage.) Before brother can consider marrying sister, he feels he has to find out more of their origins. This unusually precise search for identity is conducted by Mr. Morrison with subtlety and charm, bypassing some obligatory Freudian confrontations.

YOU CAN GET USED TO A PLACE By Vern Randal G.P. Putnam's Sons, 317 pp. \$6.95.

There are many approaches to asylum fiction—introspective, surreal, mockmaking, confectional. In this novel about a mental institution, Vern Randal (author of "The Inner Room") adopts a Grand Hotel format, thumbnailing a handful of the

young residents and their families.

(These statistics are for th

and ending July 23.)

CROSSWORD

By Will

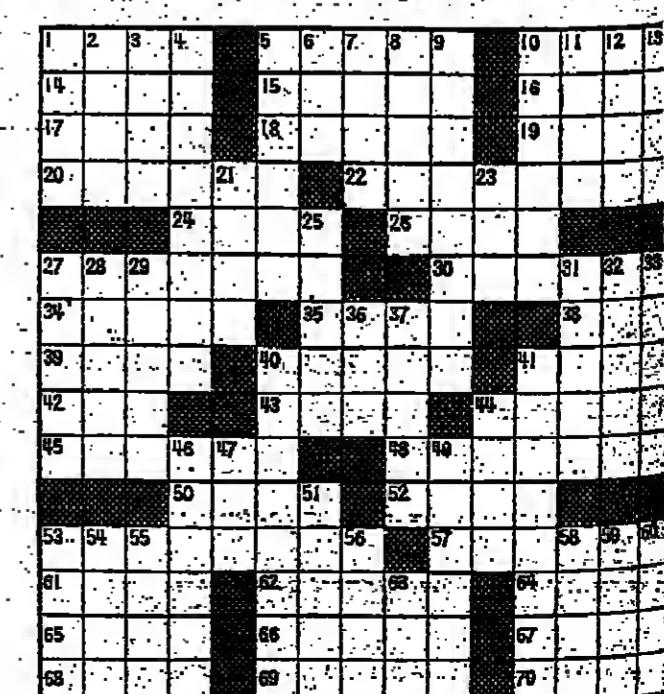
ACROSS

1 Give sparingly
5 French painter
10 Monster
14 English river
16 Bequeath
17 Ash Wednesday
18 — to Easter
19 — of the Waldorf
20 French painter
24 Very powerful
26 Term of address
27 Old French cult
34 Declaims
35 Prescription unit
38 Have, in Aberdeen
39 Greek letters
40 Secures
41 Maid
42 Time period:
43 European capital
44 French painter
45 Kind of play
46 — in Gaza

50 Supervise
52 Close, in falconry
53 Certain street corners
57 Makes suitable
61 Chip in
62 Cotton worker
64 — avis
65 Look over
66 Deck
67 Kind of race
68 Civil wrong
69 French painter
70 Dotted

1 Spanish painter
3 Baker's milled
3 Like the way to Tipperary
4 Contestants
6 Place for coats
7 Farce winds
8 Biblical word of reproach
9 Egg shapes
10 Wood eaters
11 Storms: Fr.
12 Dutch painter, with Van

13 Irritable
21 Units of war
23 Anger
25 Fountain ont
27 Spanish pain
28 Of a grain
29 Silly
31 Scottish title
32 Festive place
33 Sing places
34 Wind of sick
37 Wild plums
40 Pretty good
41 Followers of John Wyndham
44 Reward, old style
46 Roll-call
47 Tent fixture
49 Longs for
51 Black suit
53 Woody fiber
54 Extremely, in Britain
55 Mariner's sight
56 Pilot
58 Decrease
59 Mine car
60 Plant of mint family
63 Period



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

By RENFARNOLD and RICHIE LEE

PUJEL
HOACC
LITGUY
BILBEN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Salary's STAND GNARL TARGET UPLIFT
Answer: If the miser's handlike you—"GRASPING"

White Sox Bother Perry; Reds Win Battle of Divisions

July 23 (UPI).—Jay Johnstone's single scored Dick Allen from third. Chicago White Sox "shook down" a 2-1 victory today.

Manager Chuck Tanner three times umpire Marilyn Anthony to inspect foreign substances" which the White Sox had been applying to the ball. Action revealed nothing but it each seemed annoyed.

Reds leading 1-0 in the seventh on his 10th-inning. Tanner requested the action as Allen came to a follow with a home run into the upper right field, his 23rd of the tops in the American

also was inspected prior to his appearance at the plate ninth inning and Allen led with a one-out single. He went to second on a base hit and Perry intended to load the bases with a bunt. Pat Kelly and Ed

tried to load the bases with a bunt before Johnston's single.

Orioles 8, Royals 4

— Crowley's first grand in the major leagues and a home run by Don Baylor to an 8-4 victory.

Baylor opened the game walk, then was replaced on the center-field wall, and Crowley, Royal center

Ames Otis crashed into the on Grich's triple and was from the field on a sheer. He was taken to a local hospital. X-rays proved negative. Og Powell followed with a scoring single before Baylor had his two run homer.

Angels 6, Yanks 3

en McMullen hit a three-run

Sunday

er in the first inning and Kosco added a bases-empty in the fifth to lead Clevinger to a 6-3 victory over the Kansas City.

Buford opened the game walk, then was replaced on

the center-field wall, and Crowley, Royal center

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GS
Pittsburgh	51	36	.588	—
Baltimore	48	39	.562	2
Brooklyn	48	40	.562	3
New York	42	42	.500	7 1/2
Cleveland	38	49	.428	14
Milwaukee	38	40	.412	15

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GS
Oakland	55	35	.611	—
Seattle	47	41	.540	1 1/2
Minnesota	44	44	.500	2
Kansas City	44	44	.500	2
California	33	52	.429	19
Texas	33	53	.424	20

Sunday's Results

California 2, Cleveland 2

Minnesota 2, Boston 2

Montreal 2, Baltimore 2

Friday's Results

New York 2, California 2

Boston 2, Oakland 2

Montreal 2, Minnesota 2

Seattle 2, Baltimore 2

California 2, Chicago 2

Sunday's Games

California 2, New York 2

Baltimore 2, Kansas City 2

Chicago 2, Cleveland 1

Montreal 2, Boston 2

Seattle 2, Boston 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GS
Pittsburgh	55	32	.622	—
New York	48	37	.570	4 1/2
St. Louis	48	42	.517	5
Chicago	45	43	.517	6
Montreal	40	47	.455	12
San Diego	40	47	.425	12 1/2
Philadelphia	38	57	.345	24

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GS
San Francisco	55	32	.622	—
Houston	50	41	.549	7
Los Angeles	47	41	.534	8 1/2
Atlanta	45	43	.517	9
Montreal	40	47	.425	12
San Diego	40	47	.425	12 1/2
Philadelphia	38	57	.345	24

Sunday's Games

California 2, New York 2

Baltimore 2, Kansas City 2

Chicago 2, Cleveland 1

Montreal 2, Boston 2

Seattle 2, Boston 2

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Chicago 2, Cleveland 1

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New York				

Edna Thayer singing at the Automat, with Al Grenier at the piano.

Old Trouper Finally Gets (Sort Of) To Broadway

By McCandlish Phillips

NEW YORK (NYT).—Edna Thayer, a sometime vanderanian and movie bit player, has won her first big part on Broadway, topping a bill that includes seeded rolls, coffee, lemon meringue pie and chicken à la king.

The old trouper is now starring as the golden-haired songbird of the Automat, the Jenny Lind of the steam tables, belting out songs three nights a week from 9 to 11 in the Horn & Hardart cafeteria on Broadway near 46th Street.

Her presence in the first floor show in the 10-year-history of the fast-food chain signifies the start of a major departure in its operations. The move is aimed at adding fun to the food.

Miss Thayer, a character who deserves to have been immortalized by Damon Runyon, is 4 feet 11 inches tall and about half as wide. She has the face of a Kewpie doll, with big blue eyes under yellow brows, that cover her forehead, and she looks like an ice-cream parlor Sophie Tucker. Her act is free.

A lot of 'em.

"No, cover, no minimum, no talent," our customer grumbled with perhaps typical New York ingratitudo for largesse.

He did not know that Miss Thayer is a comedienne who has held back most of the sure-fire elements in her novelty act to do the one thing she was hired to do—sing.



Her voice has a four-note range—some say three—and sounds like a piece of sandpaper being rubbed across the top of a xylophone. She easily makes up in verve what she lacks in musicality.

"I do 20 songs a night, and I get a 10-minute break," she said. "I get my meals free. I stipulated that all actors and actresses like to eat, and I'm allergic to starvation."

"I'm an old trouper, I'm 65 years old and I'm fat," she said in her customary flat-out manner. "I dance when I sing. I'm a hoofer, too."

As she spoke, a man at the next table opened a case and began playing a guitar, Hawaiian style. "Everybody wants to get into my act," Miss Thayer remarked.

Her stage is a space near the entrance of the glass-fronted establishment from which a couple of tables are pushed aside. Al Grenier, her accompanist, sits at an old upright piano, marked in gold letters

Miss Thayer has already signed to record a couple of her songs, and Mr. Guterman let on that he was thinking of using her voice for coffee commercials.

"I do dialects, too," Miss Thayer said. "Jewish, Irish, Scottish, Bronx. I do sound effects and jungle sounds—aaaww, aaaww—and barnyard sounds. I can do roosters, chickens, ducks, dogs, cats, parrots. I do instruments—trumpet—raash raash raash—violin, guitar, and saw, musical saw."

As she spoke, a man at the next table opened a case and began playing a guitar, Hawaiian style. "Everybody wants to get into my act," Miss Thayer said.

She strolls between the tables, bestowing attentions on customers. "I'm a big fat mama, I'm big and fat. I got that way from eating at the Automat," she sings, autohagiographically.

She fingered one man's crew-cut hair and sang one of her sacerdotal numbers: "I get a hamburger, baby, when I'm out with you, I get a hamburger, baby, you know it's true/You know I like steaks and chops/But with you, baby, a hamburger tops."

Miss Thayer—"I'm Miss, I missed," she said jovially—has

"Horn & Hardart Memorial Post No. 1122," and plays a ricky-icky style to go with Miss Thayer's songs.

Bouncing her bulk to the beat and occasionally doing the shuffle, Miss Thayer sings out loud and clear, mixing a little patter with the tunes.

Audience Invaded

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She makes people happy, and that's what counts," Mr. Guterman said. He is a specialist in turning money-losing companies around and he came in three months ago to help reverse the company's \$10.2-million loss last year.

"Next we'll do 'Jazz at the Automat,'" he said. "Get a nice young crowd in here." He talked of plans for other spots in the 22-store chain, designed to make "the Automat a fun place for regulars and tourists."

a whole kaboodle of original songs inspired by 40 years of eating self-service food—"The Doughnut Song," "The Coffee Song," "The Bean Song," others.

Her lyrics have a sort of Mother Goose quality, which makes them catchy and about as easy to remember as they are to forget. "Oh my god, I like squash/Ve, indeed, I do/On my gash, I like squash/And you will like it, too." The customers sometimes sing along.

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PEOPLE: This Weatherman Is a Poet

The phantom poet of the U.S. Weather Bureau, who goes by the name of "I.C. Funnel," struck again Friday. His real identity is a mystery to fellow workers at the six national weather-service offices across Pennsylvania. The service sends out forecasts on teletype machines to newspapers, television and radio stations. A few of Funnel's poems have appeared on the machines in the past, brief snatches of verse nestled among forecasts and the latest temperature readings. But in the early hours of Friday, the heat apparently got to I.C. Funnel. Trapped on the lonely night shift amid his barometers, anemometers and thermometers, Funnel burst into verse and sent a seven-line poem entitled "Meteorologist" on the wire.

"I.C. who?" said a worker at the Philadelphia weather bureau, when asked about the poet. "Gee, I don't know anything about it. We'll have to check." The check was made, and the weather service could not identify its laureate. I.C. uses a loose, lamicble pentameter to lament the fact that he has to work nights. In the latest poem, his son explains:

"We've got to be quiet, our daddy's asleep."

"And mother will spank if we let out a peep."

"Can't play in the house, can't laugh and can't shout."

"Or the old grinch will wake and give us a clout."

I.C. uses his last stanza to explain to his neighbors his strange working hours.

"I wish that I might work only by day,

"And sleep quietly at night in the same way."

"I'd like Sundays off and Saturday days too."

"Go to church with the kids like other men do."

"But the airplanes must fly and the public must know."

"If the sun plans to shine or will there be snow."

"I'll have to go on doing the best I can."

"For I'm only a downtrodden weatherman."



GAP CLOSED—Two weeks ago today Superman, said tale of actor Kirk Alyn who played the role in serials, flew into this column. He forgot to bring picture. Now, from the Los Angeles Times, Alyn (left) and Alyn today, unable to get serials (left) and Alyn today, unable to get but reveling in the nostalgia boom.



Clark rode his mount for 6 inches.

The Right Rev. C. Myers, Episcopal bishop of Florida, will fulfill a dream by moving his residence to a white-hulled yacht in Sa yacht harbor. The \$50,000 foot Daring, a motor yacht to be the sixth vessel owned by Myers over the past two decades. The bishop took street gangers on pleasure cruises young alum priests in New nearly 20 years ago. Late Michigan, he sailed a Chinese junk on Lake Saint Clair, long been a dream of theirs. have a boat they could live a spokesman said in announcement. The Myer said his wife the three children will their San Francisco apartment on the vessel's wooden hull, fully carpeted in blue with three double bedrooms, a galley and two washrooms. The bishop's plan was announced.

Montana's Democratic gubernatorial candidate Thomas J. Judge hit the campaign trail Saturday in Brockway and sustained minor bruises. Lt. Gov. Judge was tossed on his backside by a cow during a race staged as part of the town's Dairy Days celebration. Although he managed to cling to his beast for 41 feet 6 inches, Judge was bested by Norm Clark of Billings as soon as repairs are completed on the vessel's wooden hull.

May be it was the heat. A cool-headed thief walked into a West Side department store in Chicago Friday and walked out with an air conditioner. By the time the startled salesman realized what had happened, the man had driven off. Police were investigating.

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